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Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, January 26, 30, and 31, as follows:

During the week ended January 24, 1904, bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels bound for the United States:

On January 18 the British steamship *Chaucer*, bound for New York; no passengers; cargo, coffee. On January 19 the French steamship *Colombia*, bound for New Orleans; no passengers; cargo, coffee. On the same date the British steamship *Dunbar*, bound for New York, with no passengers, and a cargo composed exclusively of coffee. All of these vessels had been disinfected at the Ilha Grande quarantine station below here on their journey from here to Santos, from which port they all returned here direct.

Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro during the week ended January 24, 1904.

During the week there were 371 deaths from all causes. There were 3 cases of yellow fever reported, making a total in the hospital at the end of the week of 4, 1 case having been carried over from last week. There was also 1 death from this disease. There were 8 cases of plague reported, and 6 deaths from the same disease, and at the close of the week there were 24 cases of plague in the hospital Paulo Candido. The death from yellow fever occurred in the district of Santa Anna, and of the plague deaths 1 occurred in the district of Eugenio Novo and the other deaths in the hospital.

There were 24 cases of variola reported and 27 deaths from that cause. At the end of the week there were 59 cases of variola in isolation at hospital Sao Sebastiao. Of the total deaths, 302 were among natives and 68 among nonresidents, and 1 death the nationality of the person dying being unknown. Measles caused 1 death; scarlet fever, none; whooping cough, 2; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 8; enteric fever, 4; dysentery, 3; beriberi, 3; leprosy, none; malarial fevers, 11, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 68. Of the total number 220 were males and 151 females. Sixty-three were 1 year old and less, 53 were between 1 and 10 years, 29 were between 10 and 20, 61 between 20 and 30, 47 between 30 and 40, 48 between 40 and 50 years, 23 between 50 and 60 years of age, 46 in persons over 60 years of age, and 1 person whose age was unknown.

The temperature reached its maximum for the week on January 22, 33.3° C., and its minimum on the same day 23° C. The average for the week was 27.09° C.

During the same period there were 274 births and 84 marriages. The deaths exceeded the births by 97.

There has been no rainfall at all here during the past week, but the weather is not exceedingly warm.

Mortality in Uberaba.

The following report of mortality in Uberaba, a city of some 26,715 inhabitants, situated in the southwestern portion of the State of Minas Geraes, during the year ended December 31, 1903, has just been received. This city is not the capital of the State, but is one of the most important cities therein.

There were in all 372 deaths during the year. Of these 200 were of adults and the remainder of children.

Of the total number of deaths, 235 were white, 76 colored—mulattoes—and 61 negroes.

Two hundred and thirty-seven of the deaths occurred in the city limits proper and 135 in the suburban districts. In regard to the ages of the persons who died, 18 were born dead, or died shortly after; children less than 7 years of age, 153; from 7 to 49 years, 124; from 50 to 79 years, 57; and from 80 to 99 years, 16; and those of more than 100 years of age, 4.

Of the total number, 356 were Brazilians, 8 were Italians, 4 were Africans, 3 were Spaniards, and 1 was of German origin.

Of 172 children who died, 90 were males and 82 were females.

The deaths reported according to the months of the year were as follows: January, 29; February, 31; March, 36; April, 24; May, 27; June, 26; July, 21; August, 43; September, 39; October, 41; November, 30, and December, 25.

The causes of deaths during the period referred to are not given in the report.

Mortality statistics of Bahia.

The population of Bahia was, according to the census of 1890, 250,000, more or less; since that date it is believed to have increased to about 350,000. The total number of deaths during the quarter ended on September 30, 1903, was 1,179, not including stillbirths, of which there were 83 during this period; July, total deaths, 388, of which number one-half were males; August, 426, of which number 238 were males and the remainder females; September, 365, of which number 190 were males and 175 females. By nationalities the deaths were distributed as follows: July, 368 Brazilians, 3 Portuguese, 1 Spaniard, 1 Italian, and 15 Africans; in August, 396 Brazilians, 5 Portuguese, 2 Spaniards, 1 Italian, 1 Dane, 1 Argentine, 1 Paraguayan, and 19 Africans; in September, 342 Brazilians, 9 Portuguese, 1 Spaniard, 1 Frenchman, and 12 Africans.

In regard to ages: One year or less, July, 88; August, 64, and September, 75. More than 1 year and less than 11 years, July, 24; August, 35, and September, 30. From this age to 20 years, July, 22; August, 27, and September, 20. From 20 to 40 years, July, 108; August, 141, and September, 87. From 40 to 60 years, July, 66; August, 80; September, 85. Above 60 years of age, July, 76 (with 4 whose age is unknown); August, 71 (with 8 whose age was unknown), and September, 66 (with 2 whose age was unknown).

In regard to color, 70 had no color declared in the reports, 260 were whites, 310 were negroes, and 539 were mulattoes.

As regards deaths from infectious diseases:

Month.	Influenza.	Beriberi.	Infectious.	Tuberculosis.	Dysentery.	Typhoid fever.	Typhomalarial fever.	Malarial fevers.	Syphilis.	Cancer.
July.....	1	20	1	34	2	0	0	23	4	3
August.....	4	19	0	52	0	2	1	24	4	10
September.....	11	15	2	47	0	0	0	15	5	4
Total.....	16	54	3	133	2	2	1	62	13	17